

# Galignani's Messenger.

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## Great-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

We do not know the exact degree of credit that may be due to the rumours that Portugal had formally recognised the independence of the Brazils, and that Sir Charles Stuart, our late Ambassador at Paris, would proceed immediately to Rio Janeiro, to act at that Court as the Representative of England; but this we know, that the former recommends itself by its probability, and that the latter would have, in consequence, a similar recommendation. It is utterly inconsistent with common sense to suppose, that the Court of Lisbon would repel the friendly offices of our own on this subject, and particularly, that it would despise its most obvious interests. To pretend to recover Brazil by force, would be so mischievous an illusion that the servant of the King of Portugal who would insist on its practicability, would be worthy of a strait waistcoat. Such an attempt, if pertinaciously prosecuted, would involve that kingdom in irreparable difficulties and disgrace, and occasion, in all probability, another revolution. In addition to the loss of sovereignty, it would be the means of extinguishing those commercial relations which Portugal might henceforth cultivate to great advantage with her former Colony. It might, besides, dissolve the close alliance which has so long subsisted between her and this country, as it would be ridiculous to suppose that our Government would so far involve itself as to maintain a close connexion with a Power that could risk every thing to pursue a Will-o'-the-Wisp speculation. At the same time the English Cabinet, however well inclined towards Portugal, on account of the ancient friendship subsisting between the two countries, would necessarily take umbrage at seeing its recommendations slighted, and those of the Holy Alliance preferred. From that moment she would sink from a Power of some consideration in the European system to the level of Naples, with the prospect of becoming a province of Spain, whenever the latter should recover from her unnatural lethargy. Should ever the Spanish nation regenerate itself, and Portugal be plunged at that time into the state of degradation we have just mentioned, the present division of the Peninsula into two States would soon cease; and, for Portugal to retain her sovereignty, it is essential that she should avoid, as the greatest of all evils, the politics of the ultra school of legitimacy, and cultivate, on the contrary, as enlightened a policy as possible. With her admirable facilities for trade, and, with a population hardy and patient, and which might be rendered eminently industrious by a tutelary Government, she might attain to a considerable degree of prosperity if her resources were but properly cultivated. However, all hopes of this kind would be illusory, unless she were to settle her differences with the Brazils in the only manner in which they are capable of being adjusted; and on this account we are strongly disposed to believe that she has taken this prudent resolution already. This would be another triumph of British influence, and its gratification would be heightened by the reflection, that it would be the means of rescuing an ancient ally from the disasters into which a false step might have irretrievably plunged him. Thus the whole of the New World, with its inexhaustible wealth, and boundless field for commercial enterprise, would be secured beyond the chance of accident, to the operations of British capital, skill, and industry; whilst its friendship would form a counterpoise to the anti-social and anti-commercial league of the Old World. That league could not flourish, and England retain her present grandeur; and, as it is essential to the one that our greatness and liberties should expire, so it should be the constant aim of the other to put down that odious confederacy. The consolidation of the new interests that have sprung up in America is one of the most stunning blows that could be given to the European system, as it is called; and for this service alone, by which the universal spread of despotism is prevented, our Government is entitled to the gratitude of all mankind. The triumph of good principles is no longer a problem, but an absolute certainty; and as our character of a great, wealthy, and free nation, is inseparably connected with that triumph, his Majesty's Government, in having secured it, has established for itself a new claim to the attachment and confidence of its subjects. It has brought about this grand result with a degree of skill and address which are worthy of the highest admiration; and while all the other great Powers had the deepest interest to defeat its efforts, it has rendered all this opposition ineffectual, without leaving even a solid pretext to its opponents for taking umbrage at its conduct. It has, besides, the vantage-ground in the controversy; and those very Powers whose favourite system of government depended on the issue, must still pretend to admit that the conduct of the British Cabinet was perfectly justifi-

able. In the meantime, our power and welfare as a nation have received new guarantees of their duration; whilst our growing prosperity will be a beacon to all nations to light them in the pursuit of improvement. What a proud, and at the same time safe, position does this country at present occupy! How much more dignified and prosperous does her situation promise to be! There is no reign in our history that exceeds this in solid glory; and the future historian, in tracing the cause, will discern it in the restoration of those principles which have placed the present Family on the Throne. Our policy, at least abroad, is now wholly regulated by those principles; and their application to Ireland is alone wanting, to assimilate our domestic measures to the same standard. It would be mere drivelling, however, to suppose that a reign, which is already distinguished by so much liberality, will suffer this anomaly to continue much longer; and it will be said of this reign, or we greatly err, that its policy, at home and abroad, was as much distinguished for its uniformity as for the vast influence and unparalleled prosperity which flowed from it to the nation. —(PUBLIC LEDGER.)

The Bank of Ireland have reduced their discount from 5 to 4 per Cent. on English bills, and will give bills on London, payable at the Bank of England, at 21 days' date, instead of 30. Great advantages must result from this arrangement, both in regard to mercantile convenience and the rate of exchange. —(Times.)

No less than four new mining speculations are spoken of in the city, all relating to South American Mines. Where will this mania for speculation end! —(Herald.)

In consequence of the nefarious and irregular practices carried on at some Clubs and Private Gaming Houses, it is said that a measure will be proposed to Parliament, to subject such places to a control similar to that which at present exists as to taverns and public-houses. —(Herald.)

The Irish Attorney-General has sailed from Dublin, for England. —(Dublin Patriot.)

It is currently reported that Lord Glenlee and Lord Robertson are about to retire from the Bench. Both these Judges will carry with them the respect and regret of the Bar, and of the great body of legal practitioners. —(Scotsman.)

Mr. Hume has intimated, in a letter to the Secretary to the Manchester Cotton Spinners, that he has received regular notice of an attempt to be made, in the ensuing Session, to re-enact the Combination Laws. —(Chronicle.)

We are authorized to state that Sir James Mackintosh has accepted of an offer of a public dinner, in Glasgow, in the month of April next, when he comes here with Mr. Brougham, and that therefore the Anniversary Fox Dinner will this year be postponed. —(Glasgow Chronicle.)

We have authority to contradict the statement of the death of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Kildare, which has appeared in several papers. —(Dublin Freeman's Journal.)

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge distributed in the last ten years 1,054,000 Bibles and Testaments, and very nearly 2,000,000 of Common Prayer and other religious books. —(Sun.)

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts expended last year 23,731. 5s. 8d.; its estimate for the present year is 28,775l., of which 15,500l. will be by grant from Parliament. —(Sun.)

We are authorized to contradict the paragraph which we copied from an Edinburgh Paper a few days since, stating that Major Laing was about to proceed, with two Secretaries, sixteen men, etc. etc., to explore the Niger. —(Courier.)

Mr. Macready has been so alarmingly ill, that on Wednesday his life was despaired of. He is now almost out of danger. The run of the new tragedy is thus stopped. —(Post.)

Letters from Italy bring a piece of intelligence which must highly interest all the learned of Europe, both as a supplement to the history of the difficulties which oppose in some places the progress of science, and as an instance of the vicissitudes to which celebrated and excellent men are exposed. M. Pons, famous for his discoveries of comets, Astronomer at the Royal Observatory of Marlia, in the Duchy of Lucca, is no longer Director of that establishment. A rather strange reform in the system of public instruction in that country, suppressing some Professorships in the Lyceum, has included, it is not known how, a place which is absolutely distinct from them. This measure seems the more singular, because M. Pons, who enjoyed an honourable situation in the Royal Observatory at Marseilles, left it only after repeated invitations, and almost against his will, in compliance with the urgent entreaties of the late Queen Maria Louisa, Duchess of Lucca. A decree was at that time issued, promising M. Pons, if he would come to Lucca, full indemn-

nity for the loss of his place, and of his country, and a provision for his family. —Though it can hardly be supposed that such a decree will fail of being executed, as honour and justice require, yet, the uncertainty respecting the future lot of so celebrated a man, must excite well founded interest, not only in the Academies of London and Paris, from which he has received honours and prizes for his numerous discoveries, but in all those persons who have long known M. Pons, as a man of the most excellent character."

The public may remember the mysterious mention some time ago of an officer in the Scotch Greys, at Manchester, having been put under arrest by his commanding officer, for giving a toast obnoxious to such officer and to regular discipline—the toast being given at mess. The offending officer was Major Spooner, a senior Major, and one who was likely to be very soon made a Lieut.-Colonel, and the superior officer was Sir Thomas Pate Hankin, who was knighted on the occasion of the King going to Ireland, and who appears in the annual list of the War-office. The offensive toast (the words of which, singularly enough, have not transpired in any way) was uttered before Sir T. P. Hankin, by Major Spooner; and he was warned not to repeat it, or be more guarded. He afterwards repeated it to Sir T. P. Hankin, in the presence of two officers also belonging to the regiment, and who were, of course, the commanding officer's witnesses. Thereupon Major Spooner was put under arrest, the complaint was forwarded to Head-quarters, and every arrangement (the King's sanction thereto having been received) was made for the trial by Court Martial of Major Spooner for the said offensive and mysterious toast. Previously, however, to the commencement of the Court Martial, Major Spooner was allowed to sell out; he disposed of his Majority, quitted the service, and thus superseded the necessity of any Court Martial. Before this affair happened, it was understood that there was every prospect of Major Spooner being made a Lieutenant-Colonel in the course of a few weeks; but all were sacrificed, it would seem, for a "toast," which is not known beyond the parties, and, of course, the Government departments. —(Star.)

The Sub-Committee for the Relief of the Spanish and Italian Refugees held a Meeting on Wednesday, in the Irish Chamber at Guildhall, for the purpose of investigating the particular situation of each of the Italian emigrants. At eleven o'clock, Mr. Alderman Wood took the Chair, there being then present a great number of Italians. Many of these expressed their readiness to return to those parts of the Continent where they could remain unmolested; and it was consequently resolved by the Sub-Committee, that 10l. should be advanced to all those who would produce their passports to the Secretary, with the full understanding, at the same time, that they renounced in consequence all further claim upon the funds now supplied by the public. Numerous applications have also been made to the Committee for teachers of the Spanish and Italian languages; and many of the Refugees being well qualified to undertake such situations, as well as to give lessons in music and drawing, which they would be willing to do on very moderate terms, the Committee resolved, that the sum of 5l. should be given to all those who might obtain situations of that kind in this country, with a similar understanding as to their renouncing further claims. The Committee use the utmost precaution to prevent the too rapid diminution of the fund at their disposal. A Meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday) to consider the particular cases of the Spanish Refugees. —(Sun.)

A question of great importance to the county was decided on Tuesday, at a very full attendance of the Magistrates, in Blandford, viz.: that the General Quarter Sessions for the county shall in future be held at Dorchester. —(Dorset County Chronicle.)

A new Banking Company is about to be established at Aberdeen, with a capital of 750,000l. By the prospectus, the capital was fixed at half a million, but such has been the demand for Shares, that the original proposers of the concern have resolved to increase it to the sum above mentioned, with the view of giving Shares to persons at Peterhead, Banff, and other towns that connect with Aberdeen. —(Times.)

We see by the Scotch Papers that the rage for Railways is as violent in Scotland as it is here. A meeting of all the principal landed proprietors in East Lothian was held at Edinburgh on the 5th inst., the Marquis of Tweeddale in the Chair, when it was resolved to form a Rail-way, to connect the towns of Dunbar and Haddington with the Dalkeith and Edinburgh Railroad, and great expectations were held out of the advantages that would accrue by the increased facility of conveyance of grain, farm produce, lime, manure, etc. —(Sun.)

A rowing-match for a thousand dollars lately took place in the harbour of New York, between a boat belonging to Whitehall, in that city, and the boat of the British frigate Hussar, Captain Harris. The Amer-



rican boat gained the race; but to which party the victory belonged is a mere trifle, compared to the kindly and excellent feelings both parties seem to have felt for one another. "This race," says an American paper, "is an interesting occurrence, from the honourable manner in which it was conducted on both sides, and the reciprocal courtesies to which it gave rise. The deportment of Captain Harris is worthy of all praise. On Saturday he presented a purse to the men who rowed the Star, containing a half-eagle for each; and, to the honour of these young men, it ought to be observed, that they had previously endeavoured to purchase the Star, and present her to Captain Harris; but the company owning her was desirous of the honour, and offered her to the gallant Captain themselves. We understand, he politely declined accepting her. We are glad also to see the spirit with which the winners have invited the whole crew of the frigate Hussar to an entertainment, and also the liberal feeling which has recommended the public dinner that is about to be given to her Commander. Captain Harris has probably done more, by his frank and generous deportment on this occasion, to produce a cordial feeling towards the British nation, than all the Commanders in its navy put together that have visited the waters of the United States for five-and-twenty years past."—(Globe.)

The long dead park-wall, leading from Hyde park corner towards Knightsbridge, is, it is said, about to be removed, and replaced by iron railings, like those separating St. James's Park from Piccadilly. Such alteration will be a great improvement, as the Hyde Park side of the wall, between which and the "Drive" there are only some short trees, is a great nuisance, in spite of the letters officially chalked on it, as tall as grenadiers, to avoid nuisances, or "beware of the mill." The neighbourhood of Knightsbridge Horse Barracks is also undergoing very extensive improvement. At one end of them there is a row of houses, part of them fronting the road, others closing upon the park, but all of them very near to the Barrack wall; they had become a species of rookery; they were sold a few days ago to be pulled down, and they are now nearly levelled with the earth.—(Globe.)

The population of Cheltenham is now estimated at nearly 20,000. Previous to 1800, the number of inhabitants was said to be 3,076, and of inhabited houses 710. On the census of 1821, the former had risen to 13,388; since which not less than 700 additional houses have been assessed to the poor rates. Upwards of 500 houses are now building, and as many more are in contemplation.—(Times.)

Died, on Monday, at Newport (Isle of Wight), (at his mother's, Dowager Lady Holmes) Sir Leonard Worstley Holmes, Bart., Member for that Borough, aged 38 years. Such was the respect paid to his memory, that as soon as his death was announced, all the shops and the greater part of the private houses in Newport were closed.—(Post.)

Forty-two shipwrights and ten caulkers were discharged from Chatham Dock-yard on the 8th inst.; and a further discharge of forty-one shipwrights is to take place on the 15th. The number of workmen will now be brought down to the regular peace establishment of 1400.—(Star.)

No discharge of labourers will now take place from this Dockyard; Commissioner Shield having, on Monday last, informed the men, that in consequence of their late good behaviour, the Admiralty has countermanded the order for their dismissal.—(Plymouth Journal.)

A prospectus of a design for forming a navigable canal from the river Thames to Romford and its vicinity, in the county of Essex, is now in the course of distribution, accompanied by a plan of the intended cut. Sixty thousand pounds, it is calculated by Mr. Robert Vazie, the surveyor, is the sum required to carry the design into execution. This sum is proposed to be raised in shares of 50l. each. An offer, we are informed, has been made by one gentleman to advance the capital, and to take the whole concern upon himself.—(Bury Gazette.)

A valuable mine of pure copper ore is now working at Knockmahon, county of Waterford, the property of the Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. Kilduenna Mines, which adjoin the above, and belong to Richard Power O'Shea, Esq., are said to be equally rich and valuable as those of Knockmahon.—(Chronicle.)

At a meeting of the Catholic Association on Saturday, a subscription of 5l. was announced from the Earl of Shrewsbury, as premier Earl of England.—(Dublin Evening Post.)

The salt duty having entirely ceased on Wednesday last, the borough of Droitwich, in this county, exhibited on that day an unusual scene of bustle, carts and waggons having arrived from all parts of the country; an immense quantity of salt was sold at 15s. per ton.—(Shrewsbury Paper.)

The New King's Mews and Riding-House, Piccadilly, being completely finished, the different apartments are furnishing in a superior manner: the stables, coach-houses, harness-rooms, store-rooms, etc. are also finished. There are large fires kept daily, so that the place may be properly aired against St. George's Day, when they will all be fully occupied.—(Herald.)

The following will show the advance in the price of Mining Shares in one month:—

			Dec. 10.		Jan. 11.	
Anglo Mexican	100	10 paid	33 pr.	158	115	125
Brazilian	100	10 paid	40s. dis.	66	70	44 pr.
Columbian	100	10 paid	19 pr.	82	62	59
Real del Monte	400	70 paid	550 pr.	1350		
United Mexican	40	10 paid	35 pr.	155	115	125

—(Times.)

**PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION BREWERY.**—The facility with which 150,000l. was raised in a few days at Edinburgh for the above purpose, has induced several spirited individuals to turn their attention to the establishment of a concern of the same kind in London, and from the popular management suggested, and the respectability of the parties, the most favourable results are contemplated.—(Sun.)

**BRITISH MINING ASSOCIATION.**—Under the above title it is proposed to raise a capital of 40,000l. in shares of 50l. each, for working by means of steam-engines Mines in Cornwall, which have been abandoned, or worked to great disadvantage, from the want of capital by the adventurers. It is stated as a well-known fact, that many valuable Mines of Tin, Copper, Silver, Lead, etc. from the above cause, and from the want of proper machinery, steam-engines, etc. have been only worked by whims and light water wheels, of insufficient power to make the undertakings profitable; and, in some instances, when the mines have been worked to, the adventurers have been obliged to abandon them. Arrangements have already been made for working certain Sets, from which, on the erection of steam-engines, returns are immediately expected. To remunerate the projector of the Company, and as a remuneration for those arrangements, the shares are to be issued at 1 per cent. premium per share; the arrangement to be made known previously to application for shares. The Company will be under the management of ten Directors, seven of whom are to reside in London, and three in Cornwall.—(Sun.)

**LONDON TITHES.**—On Wednesday a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the parish of St. Giles-without, Cripple-gate, was held at the Church, for the purpose of considering the propriety of co-operating with the Special Tithe Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, in an application to Parliament to regulate the local tithes within their jurisdiction, and prevent a continuance of the exorbitant claims of some clergymen under the statute of the 37th of Henry VIII. The meeting was but thinly attended, and after some conversation between the churchwardens and some other parishioners, a resolution of co-operation with the city of London in the application to Parliament was agreed upon. In the course of the conversation, the great difficulty seemed to be, to create a fund for meeting the necessary expenses of the Parliamentary proceeding; a voluntary subscription had been already in part attempted.—(Times.)

**GOLD.**—A comparative statement of the gold annually produced by Europe, Northern Asia, and America, in the beginning of the 19th century (*vide* Schmidtmeier's Book of Travels, p. 78):—

	L. Sterling
Europe.....	185,020
Northern Asia.....	76,770
New Spain.....	229,630
Peru.....	111,530
Potosi and the Provinces to the East of the Andes, included in the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres.....	72,180
Chili.....	400,550
Brazil.....	890,660
	980,870
	2,056,550

**THE NEW LONDON BRIDGE.**—In consequence of the number of men employed in driving the piles of this bridge, the contractors, a few days since, resolved, in order to reduce the expenses of the undertaking, to erect a machine similar to the treadmill, and by which two men are enabled to raise a massive piece of iron, called a monkey, weighing 13 hundred weight; and which is afterwards let fall upon the piles. By this contrivance, two men are enabled to do the work of four. It has completely disappointed the expectations of the projectors of it, the legs of the workmen being severely injured by the re-action of the wheel of the mill, when the monkey is detached from the pulley. Yesterday several of the men were so severely injured by the wheel striking against their legs, as to be unable to continue their work, and were conveyed to the hospital; in consequence of which the Directors have resolved to discontinue the use of the machine altogether. Among the sand dug up from the bed of the river, a great number of very ancient silver and copper coins have been found.—(Herald.)

**SCOTTISH MILITARY ACADEMY.**—Monday, the examination of the pupils of the Scottish Military and Gymnastic Academy took place before a numerous assemblage of their friends and of military gentlemen. The specimens of fortification drawings were particularly admired, as well as the specimens of geographical delineation. Upon these sciences, as connected with mathematics, the pupils underwent a long and minute examination, and gave the utmost satisfaction. The ordinary exercises were gone through in the following order:—One class, infantry broad sword exercise; one class of exercise with sticks in five divisions; one class, cavalry sword exercise; one class, small sword; one class, firelock. Their proficiency met the approbation of all present, particularly of the military gentlemen. The gymnastics followed. They consisted of the most approved systems, lately adopted in England, with some additions by Captain Scott, the Superintendent. They seemed judicious and highly calculated for developing, strengthening, and otherwise improving the bodily system. On the close of the exercises, Mr. Arthur Wright, one of the senior pupils, came forward with an elegant writing desk, and addressed the Superintendent in a neat speech.—(Edin. Courant, Jan. 8.)

**RAMSGATE.**—This once little town and summer watering place has stretched both its limits and its season; for even at this period, it is unusually full. Many fashionables are still residing there, and there are more visitors of rank than was ever known at this time of the year.—(Post.)

**OXFORD.**—The following gentlemen have been admitted Students of Christ Church:—Douglas Smith, Walter Lucas Brown, Henry Sanders, John George Phillimore, and Wm. Pitt Ankerst, from Westminster. William Pye, John Christopher Dowdeswell, Robert French Laurence, Edward John Wingfield, Frederick Calvert, the Hon. Chas. Bathurst, and Richard Seymour, Commoners.

**EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR.**—The Committee of the County of Cork, appointed to carry into effect the suggestions of Mr. Cropper, have agreed that a petition be presented to the Legislature, embracing a claim under the following heads:—First, a grant of money for the purpose of loans to manufacturers, under particular circumstances. Second, an extension of trade to favour the manufactures of this country. Third, that the landed interest of Ireland shall be put on the same footing as that of England, respecting pecuniary relief.—(Times.)

**LIGHT HOUSE, COAST OF FINLAND.**—Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's, at Helsingfors, dated November 6:

"On the 18th ult. the Light House at Percala, or Renskors, was lighted for the first time in a new manner, to enable mariners to distinguish it from the Nargo revolving light, viz.:—1. A light of a minute and a half duration. 2. Darkness for about 35 seconds. 3. A light from a revolving refractor of 20 seconds duration. 4. Again darkness for about 35 seconds; thus continuing to change four times in every three minutes.—(Times.)

**CURRENTS OF THE ATLANTIC.**—Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Sidney, Cape Breton, dated November 18:—"The current which sets from the westward and eastward, near Cape North, would deceive the most cautious seamen, and which would, in a great measure, be avoided, if a light-house were fixed on Paul's Island, when ships coming out or entering the St. Lawrence, after making land on either side of the Cape, would with greater confidence proceed on their voyage. At present they dare not do so, but are obliged to lay to in long and boisterous nights, and subjected to the currents, which never can be correctly calculated upon. I have known many vessels to be wrecked from the want of a mark to guide them, in getting round Cape North, and all the masters of ships consider the most essential service would result if a light were established."—(Times.)

**IRISH TRANSLATION OF THE ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.**—We learn from the Limerick Papers that the Rev. — Fitzgerald, the exemplary and highly talented parish priest of Newcastle, on New Year's day, read from his Altar, to the peasantry of his and the neighbouring parishes, the address of the Catholic Association to the People, in their vernacular tongue. The Limerick Evening Post gives the following paragraph on the subject:—"The anxiety to hear Mr. Fitzgerald on that day and occasion was such, that not only the Chapel, its yard, and all the avenues leading thereto were crowded, but also all the streets and alleys of the town, in such a manner that it was nearly impossible for any person to make his way through them. The multitude was estimated at 20,000 people! who, after the address was read, unanimously declared their determination to adopt the salutary advice it contained, and that they would take care not to be led astray by the M'Kew's in future."—(New Times.)

## COTTON.

### CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN GREAT BRITAIN,

For the last Eight Years.

In 1817....	397,000 bags, or	7,650 bags per week.
1818....	415,000 "	7,980 "
1819....	428,500 "	8,240 "
1820....	470,000 "	9,040 "
1821....	499,700 "	9,610 "
1822....	550,800 "	10,600 "
1823....	566,000 "	10,810 "
1824....	596,300 "	11,460 "

### IMPORT OF COTTON AT LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND GLIDE, for Nine Years, with the STOCK remaining on hand at the close of each Year.

IMPORT OF COTTON AT LIVERPOOL, LONDON, and GLIDE.										TOTAL.	
LIVERPOOL.				LONDON.				GLIDE.			
	1823.	1824.	1825.		1823.	1824.	1825.		1823.		
United States	24,635	410,030	4,614		6,949	21,841	31,580		281,140	448,255	
France, etc.	139,006	439,392	6,982		9,715	145,958	70		145,958	139,179	
India, etc.	7,437	8,940	476		1,499	3,730	8,251		11,663	18,891	
Demerara, etc.	8,768	9,291	1,488		9,291	1,488	1,195		11,349	11,973	
Vest Indies	13,785	7,671	1,641		30,492	200	49,871		49,871	36,365	
Other parts	23,185	2,785	14,295		7,557	502	120		37,958	10,465	
	416,844	578,309	63,883		57,400	27,213	35,914		537,942	674,622	
IMPORTS.											
IMPORT OF COTTON AT LIVERPOOL, LONDON, and GLIDE, for Nine Years, with the STOCK remaining on hand at the close of each Year.											
STOCK at the end of each Year.											
U. S. America.				Brazil.				Total.			
	Dem.	W. In. etc.	F. In.		Dem.	W. In. etc.	F. In.		Dem.	W. In. etc.	
1821	326,972	143,927	41,473	1821	326,972	143,927	41,473	1821	326,972	143,927	
1822	329,942	143,927	41,473	1822	329,942	143,927	41,473	1822	329,942	143,927	
1823	331,534	178,916	33,331	1823	331,534	178,916	33,331	1823	331,534	178,916	
1824	213,500	13,600	55,857	1824	213,500	13,600	55,857	1824	213,500	13,600	
1825	219,900	161,290	57,850	1825	219,900	161,290	57,850	1825	219,900	161,290	
1826	135,600	114,590	43,100	1826	135,600	114,590	43,100	1826	135,600	114,590	
1827	166,000	134,000	43,000	1827	166,000	134,000	43,000	1827	166,000	134,000	
1828	101,000	91,200	51,900	1828	101,000	91,200	51,900	1828	101,000	91,200	
1829	40,000	151,500	18,500	1829	40,000	151,500	18,500	1829	40,000	151,500	